

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 10 of 1911.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 11th March 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.				
"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.	1,000
"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.A., Brahmin, age 49.	800
"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	.....	.....
"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	800
"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.	.....	.....
"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
"Muhammadi"	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37...	3,000
"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 60	200
"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 39.	500
"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyas Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	600
"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	.....
"Samay"	Ditto	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	300
"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,600
"Surbarnabanik"	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.				
"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 35; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	2,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
HINDI—concl'd.					
43	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30, ...	600
44	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000
45	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Do. ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000
46	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31 ...	6,000
47	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 38 ...	3,000
48	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	S. K. Tebrevale, Hindu, age 35 ...	600
49	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40 ...	300
50	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...	200
51	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35 ...	250
52	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Pandit Jagannand ...	143
53	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
54	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly ...	Lala Bhagwan Din ...	Not known
PERSIAN.					
55	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...	1,000
URDU.					
56	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36... ..	250
57	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36 ...	400
58	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40. ...	350
URIA.					
59	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly ...	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	.....
60	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do. ...	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...	700
61	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamara ...	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Garhaik, Chasa, age 35. ...	.....
62	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53. ...	600
63	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48 ...	630
64	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76 ...	1,000
65	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Moni Lal Moherana, Karmokar, ...	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	Defunct.
2	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipur ...	Weekly
3	"The Business Man"	Calcutta ...	Monthly

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Author	Title	Where published	Year
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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th February contains the reply of the Persians to the second Memorandum of the British Government, which deals in detail with the management of the internal affairs of Persia and of the safety of the roads and ways so necessary in the interest of commerce.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 27th, 1911.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th February reproduces an article from *Iran-i-Naw*, a Persian paper, about the Russian revolutionists, who are said to be spreading disaffection among the people against the Government of the country which, in its turn, is dealing with them very severely, banishing, and imprisoning or sending them to the gallows. The article gives the number of revolutionists who suffered capital punishment during the year 1905, to 1908, and shows that the number who suffer this punishment is increasing year by year. The paper expects a great revolution in Russia very soon, and hopes that with the destruction of the despotic Government of Russia the world-devouring evil of Europe will cease. The success of the Democrats in Russia would be in the interest of the Persians, for all their present troubles and difficulties are due to her. It has, therefore, found reason to welcome the revolution in Russia.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 27th, 1911.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th February quotes a contemporary of south Persia on the importance of the Persian Gulf and the loss suffered by the Government on account of the neglect of its predecessor. The neighbours are alleged to have made all possible encroachments, there being no one to stop them as would appear from a telegram which speaks of the high-handedness of the great merchants of Bushire and prays for redress from the leaders of the nation and the higher authorities of Government. It is clear that at present the work of many offices is at a stand still on account of the want of funds and therefore no step can be taken towards the reformation of the state of affairs in the ports. The correspondent says that if the members take the work in hand they would add to the finance of the Government some two and a half or three crores of toman, and this sum, he thinks, would be sufficient for the first reforms.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 27th, 1911.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th February refers to the order of the leaders of Islam regarding the boycott of Russian goods in Kirman and says that naphta is the only important Russian article known in Kirman, and that Russian sugar is not used there. All other articles of use come through Yezd, Meshed, Teheran and port Abbas. It is, however, not known which countries they are imported from. The order contains a list of the articles the boycott of which has been recommended.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 27th, 1911.

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that the unpleasant doings of the troops and other Russian subjects in Persia give a lie to the Russian professions and show that they are not only responsible for the present riots, but are the source of the unsettled state of the country. The Russian subjects are the cause of all bloodsheds and robberies which are taking place in the towns. The Russian consulate is a rendezvous for all mischievous persons. It would be strange if the Russians would still claim that their troops have been stationed for the purpose of keeping peace and the safety of the foreign subjects. Will Sir Edward Grey again screen the misdeeds and oppressions of the Russian army in Persia? Those who were aware of the intentions of the Russians had anticipated the present occurrences from the time when Muhammad Ali Mirza was removed from Odessa to Europe and Rahim Khan was sent to Azerbaijan. No wonder the incidents at Ardbel were due to Rahim Khan. What is still more wonderful is that the Russian Ambassador expresses his ignorance of Muhammad Ali's going to Europe and Rahim Khan's coming to Persia. The paper *Iran-i-Naw*

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 27th, 1911.

(new Persia) has well said, "Why should one tell a lie when one is so strong?" Will any one believe that Russia was ignorant of Rahim Khan's coming to Azerbaijan? The Russians by trying to lay the blame at the door of the Persians want to reinforce the troops already stationed in Persia. If the Persians would give way to the threats of the Russians in this manner the latter would grow bolder and bolder and a time will come when it would be impossible for the Persians to even breathe freely. The Germans call the Persians a dead people simply on account of their inactivity which has, besides, entangled them in the Russian meshes. The Persians have not raised even a hundredth part of the hue and cry that Turkey and France did regarding the treaty entered into by them. One of the politicians has said that the indifference displayed by the Persians to the Russo-German alliance would show as if it related to some tract of Africa and not Persia. A nation which is so inactive deserves suffering much greater oppression from its neighbours. The Turks though more intimate and enjoying greater advantage from their alliance with Germany than from Persia became uneasy no sooner they heard of the above alliance and did not rest till they had a satisfactory explanation from the German Government as regards the scope of that alliance. It is strange that Persia should fail to see how Turkey has followed the example of Russia in encroaching upon Persian territory simply on account of Persia's sloth.

The Persians should at least, as by religion bound, show by boycotting the foreign goods that they protest against the encroachment of their neighbours, for by this means only, it is hoped, they may gain their object. Besides the inactivity of the nation, the Government has also been neglectful of its duties in this respect. Had the provinces been properly garrisoned during the two years of constitutional Government, we would not have fallen into such troubles and suffered loss of wealth and life. Azerbaijan requires only from ten to fifteen thousand troops to garrison it. Unfortunately we have had to spend in sending armies to Azerbaijan more than what would have been necessary for maintaining a fixed garrison there. The Persians are not accustomed to foresee a danger and provide against it, hence they took no notice of the presence of the Russian troops in Azerbaijan till the latter commenced their mischief.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 27th, 1911.

6. Referring to the telegram regarding the friendly attitude of the Foreign Minister of England towards the Russians, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that the telegram confirms its predictions of the past two years and exposes the political mistake of Sir Edward Grey. The paper hopes to deal with the subject in its next issue.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

7. Quoting the resolution passed on the 2nd February by a meeting of the Irish Members (of the Parliament) presided over by Mr. Redmond, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March remarks:—

The resolution expresses profound loyalty to the Crown, and at the same time deeply regrets, in a forcible language, that Home Rule has not been given to Ireland. Contrast the loyalty and patriotism of these *swarajists* with the chirping of the Conventionists here.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

8. Noticing the educational activities in Afghanistan, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March observes:—The Amir Habibullah University has not adopted the fatal system of wasting the valuable time of the hopeful students and killing their zeal for learning by making them learn a foreign language before taking up scientific subjects. He has already had the books on science and engineering translated into the local vernacular.

This is what may be called national education, the paper exclaims, and hopes that by God's grace the Habibullah University will soon form a famous seat of learning where Indian students may possibly go for scientific education.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

9. Referring to the decision of the South African Union to stop the immigration of Indians and their trade in the colonies, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March is aggrieved to see that India is helpless in this matter, for

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otherwise she would have accorded the same treatment to the colonists coming to this country.

The paper hopes that the Government of India would also not allow the colonists to enter India and do any business here on the ground that they do not allow Indians to enter their country.

10. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th March asks:—Will Great Britain and the United States tolerate the opening of engineering schools under German influence in the Chinese territories and see their own influence in China decline in favour of that Power?

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 6th, 1911.

11. In the course of a long article, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 7th March relates how blackmen are treated by white men in America, gives an account of lynching and deals with the recent case in South Africa of outrage of a white lady by a native and the agitation which Lord Gladstone's reprieve has given rise to amongst the South African colonists. The writer speaks strongly against the differential treatment accorded to all black men by white men in America and South Africa—a treatment that is even harsher than what the *dasas* or aborigines of India used to receive at the hands of their Aryan conquerors. It is hoped that the catholic British Government will not yield to the brutal desire of South African miners about native molesters of the modesty of white ladies.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 7th, 1911.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

12. Referring to the complaint published in the *East* of Dacca to the effect that the Gurkha sentinels stationed at the outside of the Dacca District Board office, where the Dacca Conspiracy case is being heard, have been found to insult and assault innocent passers by, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st March says if the complaint is true the offending Gurkhas deserve exemplary punishment. The attention of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is drawn to the matter.

HINDUSTHAN,
Mar. 1st, 1911.

13. Referring to the above complaint, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March writes:—
Ibid. The news has astounded us and we are loath to believe it. We hope that the additional District Judge will enquire into the matter.

SAMAY,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

14. Noticing the complaint made by a correspondent of the *Bengalee* against the Gurkha guards posted at the doors of the District Board building at Dacca where the conspiracy case is being tried, that they insult gentlemen going to the District Board or passing that way, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th March says that there was no need of calling Gurkhas who, instead of guarding the court, are trampling justice under foot.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

15. Referring to the charge of bribery against Rahimuddin, a Sub-Inspector of the Rungpur Police, in connection with which the Civil Court has granted a decree against him, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March writes:—

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

Charge of bribery against a Sub-Inspector of the Rungpur police.

Will the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam call upon the Magistrate of Rungpur to explain why he did not entertain the complaint of bribery against the Sub-Inspector?

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March says the demand of security from the proprietor of the Devanagar Press, in Calcutta, is an instance of how the Press Act is injuring the cause of literature in the country.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

A case of demand of security under the Press Act.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

NAYAK,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

17. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th March observes that there are now six stipendiary Magistrates including the Registrar in the Calcutta Police Court in the place of two as formerly. Postponements are not, however, unknown though far less frequent. The Magistrates are not, however, a bad set, for most of them, if not all, are anxious to do justice. Dr. Thornhill is an able and impartial Magistrate, but the discipline under him does not seem to be so strict as it was under Mr. Kingsford.

NAYAK,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th March says that the Chief Justice has to a great extent set things right in the High Court. Will he now turn his attention to the Calcutta Small Cause Court? The parties in this Court are harassed by too many postponements. Every Judge of this Court is said to have a pet pleader of his own whose practice is confined to his court. The manner in which the file is said to be cleared off in this court is a curious one. When both parties ask for postponement they are asked to go out. The case is then called on and struck off the file.

NAYAK,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

19. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th March remarks that Justices Mukharji and Teunon have frustrated the Court of Ward's object of putting off the execution of the Dumraon decree. All honour to the High Court.

(d)—Education.

HINDUSTHAN,
Mar. 1st, 1911.

20. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st March says that the new circular superseding the Sharpe circular in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

circular on payment of school-fees in Eastern Bengal and Assam is much milder than the Sharpe circular which it supersedes. Still the rate of fine ought to have been lower than what is prescribed in it.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

21. Referring to the proposal of founding a Musalman University in India, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says:—There is necessity for denominational schools and colleges, but not for a denominational university. Such a university will be apt to do more harm than good by failing to create in the minds of Musalman students a spirit to emulate the good qualities of students of other communities. Moreover, if Hindu and Musalman students are not educated together from boyhood, there will be little chance of Hindus and Musalmans being united together and thus building a great nationality in India. Will this be good for the country?

22. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says that the Registrar of the Calcutta University has refused to accept the candidature for Matriculation of Susil Kumar Sen, who, though arrested by the police in connection with the Alipore Bomb case, was acquitted by the High Court. Has the Registrar done well in not allowing the boy to appear in the examination? What will the boy do then?

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

23. Referring to the appointment of Mr. John Williams, M.A., a student of the Cambridge University, as Inspector of Schools in Eastern Bengal, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says:—

Every week we get news of new appointments of Englishmen in the Indian Educational Service. Who can deny that there are abler men than these novices amongst the Indian members of the Educational Service? The supersession of their claims to the superior service is causing great dissatisfaction amongst them which it behoves the authorities to remove as soon as possible.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

24. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 2nd March complains that the second paper of this year's Sanskrit First Examination was quite opposed to the regulation, so that many students could not write anything at all.

SHIKSHA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

Sanskrit First Examination.

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25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March expresses joy at Sir George Clarke's declaration that the students of middle schools in that Presidency would soon be relieved of the oppressive load of text-books, and will be glad to see the Calcutta University following suit, for the load of text-books is no less needlessly oppressive here and are as such injurious to the health of the students.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

26. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March thanks the *Indian Daily News* for suggesting that such schools as are unable to defray the cost of a gymnastic equipment should be allowed to provide for native forms of exercise alone. But considering the attitude of many officials against lathi-play, a principal form of exercise amongst the Bengalis, it does not seem that there is any possibility of the suggestion being accepted by the Government. However that may be, it is sure that the native forms of exercise are most suitable for the young men of this country.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

27. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March writes that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has ordered that no book printed outside the province should be prescribed as a text-book in it. This order will injure both the students of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the authors of Western Bengal by depriving the former of the benefits of the literature of Western Bengal and the latter of the sale of their books in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

28. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March has come to know that the zamindars of the Poradaha *basar* in the Nadia district have given to some persons a monopoly of selling articles of food in it. This has raised the prices of articles of food in the locality. The authorities are requested to enquire into the matter and suppress the evil.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

29. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March says that plague has appeared in an epidemic form at Bhowanipore, a suburb of Calcutta, and that already a few persons have died in Balaram Sarkar's 1st Lane. It is hoped that the Health Officer of the Calcutta Municipality will lose no time in taking adequate steps in the matter.

SAMAY,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

30. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th March says that almost every Judge of the Calcutta High Court has found fault with the wording of the Calcutta Municipal Act, and yet no member of Council has improved its wording or done away with the squeezing machine in the Town Hall. It is curious that since the setting up of this machine the number of municipal offenders and the amount of municipal fines have immensely increased.

NAYAK,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

31. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 4th March is extremely satisfied at the generosity shown by the Government in declaring that henceforward no Subdivisional Magistrate will be allowed to stand as a candidate for election to Local Boards.

JASOHAR,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

32. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March draws the attention of the Government and the railway authorities to the complaint published in the *Prasanna* about the construction of the Katwa-Barharwa Railway (see Report on Native Papers, dated the 25th February, 1911, paragraph 31) and to the correspondence on the same subject published in the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, dated the 27th February 1911.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

(h)—General.

HINDUSTHAN,
Mar. 1st, 1911.

33. If, writes the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st March, the Bengal Government is of opinion that it is necessary to have a subsidised newspaper for itself in order to awaken loyalty in the hearts of the people, we have nothing to say against it. We shall be glad if the project succeeds in checking anarchism and preventing political crime.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

34. Referring to Mr. Montagu's reply to Mr. O'Grady's question on the subject of the Bengal Government's subsidising a vernacular newspaper, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March asks how it is that the India Office has no information on the point when it has been engaging the attention of not only the Native, but even the Anglo-Indian section of the Indian Press, and has roused strong opposition in both.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

35. Referring to the Government subsidy to the *Sulabh Samachar*, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March repeats its views that this action of the Government cannot be too highly condemned, for it is bad not only from the point of view of enterprise, but in policy also. Not only that, by supporting a paper, the Government is entering into a competition, so to say, with private enterprise; but also that the subsidised paper will serve no useful purpose——will be used perhaps for packing purposes only on the contrary being unable to give any independent opinion it will be distrusted by the people. As many of the students when obliged to read the "Citizen of India" were led to study the works of R. C. Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji and others to see the other side of the points raised in the book; in the same way the readers of the *Sulabh Samachar* will look to some independent paper for the criticism of the former's views.

The paper hopes that a debate will be raised in this matter in the Imperial Council here as well as in the Parliament, and that the Government will admit its mistake after having paid Rs. 1,87,500 to Rai N. N. Sen Bahadur at the end of three years.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

36. Referring to the question asked in the Imperial Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha about the paper *Afghan* of Peshawar, and the Government's reply, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 4th March remarks that the object of the Government of the Frontier Province in subsidising the above-named paper was to promote peace and order, but the result has been quite the reverse, for the writings of the paper last year caused a *fracas* between the Hindus and Muhammadans of Peshwar. The Bengal Government, therefore, which is going to start the *Sulabh Samachar*, should take a lesson from the experience of the Frontier Government.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March remarks that the publication of a subsidised newspaper is calculated to do more harm in Eastern than Western Bengal, for in the former province there are no powerful organs of public opinion as in the latter. A subsidised newspaper will make it difficult for other papers to obtain circulation. *Apropos* of the question on the subject in Parliament the hope is expressed that the Secretary of State will procure information on the point and afford facilities for the free expression of public opinion in the two Bengals.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

38. We are unable to imagine, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March, that before proceeding to give a large subsidy to a newspaper the Bengal Government did not consult the Government of India nor did the Government of India consult the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Montagu's statement that he does not know anything of the matter has therefore really puzzled us. However that may be, we await the decision of the Secretary of State in the matter.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

39. In an article contributed to the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 2nd March the writer points out some of the difficulties which would be created by not returning

Bhumihar Brahmins.

the Bhumihars in the census as Brahmans, for instance their investment with sacred thread with ceremonies similar to those observed in the case of Brahmans will have no meaning; the names of the sub-castes among them such as Chaube, Dube, Agnihotri, Mishra, Ojha, etc., will be anomalous; their exemption from capital punishment in the Nepal territory by virtue of their being considered as Brahmans would come to an end; and above all not being Kshatriyas and not counted among Brahmans, according to what class would they perform their *sanskaras* (social and religious ceremonies) as there is no intermediate caste between these two higher castes?

40. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March writes as follows:—

Innumerable errors in the Census enumeration.

The instructions for Census enumeration are objectionable at almost every point. Their general effect will be to increase the figure of Hindus and proportionately decrease that of Musalmans. Another evil that it is calculated to create is to foster the pride of birth among the Musalmans in direct opposition to the teaching and spirit of the Koran. Islam knows of no caste. The writer quotes verses from the Koran enjoining that the followers of Islam are to be known as Musalmans and their faith as Islam. Why not adopt this broad classification laid down by the Koran in the Census enumeration? Why introduce caste division among Musalmans and thereby create ill blood among them? If information about sect were insisted upon Musalmans might be entered as Shiah, Sunni, Hanifi, Muhammadi or Murbjai.

If the division of caste is insisted on as a clue to historic descent that object is bound to be defeated. Strictly speaking only the descendants of Abubakar Sidik and Omar Faruk are entitled to the appellation of Shaikh. But almost all Musalmans in Bengal with the exception of the poor weavers and artisans have adopted the appellation of Sekh. There are, again, Khans, Khan Chaudhuris and Khan Tagores among the Musalmans of Middle and East Bengal, who are descendants of high class Brahmans who embraced Islam a few generations ago. But these people will probably enter themselves as Pathan on the analogy of the appellation Khan.

Again, Hindi is to be entered as the mother tongue of the Bihari Musalmans whereas the fact is that in Bihar Urdu is the mother tongue of both Hindus and Musalmans. What a formidable weapon this will place in the hands of the Hindus in their violent crusade against Urdu! Is Hindi the mother tongue of the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam and Justice Sharufuddin? Will not the authorities attend to the removal of these irregularities?

41. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 2nd March writes as follows on the subject noted in the margin:—

Census operations.

The only object of census is to ascertain the race, religion, language, occupation as well as the numerical strength of the people of a country. But it appears that at the present census through the kindness of officers and the Muhammadans truth will be suppressed and false figures recorded. Before now we had heard that enumerators under the influence of their superiors as well as of their own accord wrote Urdu in the place of Hindi as language. Now we hear further that in the census form of the United Provinces Hindi has been called *Ganvari* (vernacular of villagers and the illiterate) and it is directed that the language of those speaking modern correct Hindi is to be named Urdu. This has created confusion. Many Hindi-speaking people are being returned as Urdu-speaking. Its result will be that the number of Hindi-speaking people will be shown less in the census than what it actually is, which will give some political advantage to Muhammadans and will injure the Hindus. The Hindus are, however, not so much anxious on account of the apprehended loss as for the fact that the real number of the Hindi-speaking people will thus not be known.

42. Referring to the question of writing the local dialect of each district as the language of the people of that district and calling it *Ganvari* instead of Hindi, the *Bharat*

Language question in census.

Mitra [Calcutta] of the 4th March asks:—Is there no difference between the vernaculars spoken in different counties of England and the literary English? If there is, why is the language of whole England written

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

SHIKSHA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

English? Should we expect a reply to this question on behalf of the Census Commissioner?

HITAVADI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

43. Referring to the proposal of separating the judiciary from the executive, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says that excepting India there is no other civilised country where executive officers can try the persons prosecuted and prosecuted by themselves, and hopes that this system will soon be abolished in this country too.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March requests Lord Hardinge not to heed Sir Andrew Fraser's protest against a separation of the executive and judicial functions on the ground that in many places in England the two functions are still found to be united in the same hand. No one of course demands that the separation should take place at once all over the country. But the immediate separation of the two functions in the more advanced places will improve the administration of justice and earn for Government the blessings of the people.

SAMAY,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

45. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March says that now that the necessity of separating judicial and executive functions has been admitted by the Government, the experiment in this connection has been successful and the Government of India is deliberating over the matter Sir Andrew Fraser has, in his new book, said that there is no necessity for separating judicial and executive functions. It will be evident from this what sort of a friend he was to this country while he ruled it. Now it will be better for him to devote himself uninterruptedly to religious work, for that will prevent him from coming forward with officious advices in matters concerning India.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

46. Referring to Mr. O'Grady's question and Mr. Montagu's reply on the necessity of appointing a Committee of Enquiry into the increase of the cost of Indian administration, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says that in the Supreme Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale withdrew his resolution on the same subject on the distinct understanding from the Finance Minister that strenuous efforts would be made in the current year to reduce expenses. Mr. Gokhale, moreover, said that if necessary he would move the resolution again in the Council next year. Was this withdrawal of Mr. Gokhale's resolution the only reason for which Mr. Montagu thought it unnecessary to appoint a Committee of Enquiry?

HITAVADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March refers to two recent cases of mischief committed by European soldiers of the Dublin Fusiliers at a chemist's shop at Poona and remarks that such military hooliganism added to the existing depredations of thieves and robbers will make the country too hot for the people. It is therefore hoped that the Commander-in-Chief will attend to the matter.

JASOHAR,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

48. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 4th March will be glad to see the proposal to grant a few more holidays to postal servants carried out.

HINDUSTHAN,
Mar. 1st, 1911.

49. We heartily support, writes the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 1st March, the resolution which the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu will move in the Supreme Legislative Council to improve the condition of the Provincial Educational Service.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

50. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam ought to have appointed a committee to reconsider the Council Regulations as the Government of Bengal has

III.—LEGISLATION.

Babu B. N. Basu's resolution on the Provincial Educational Service.

Reconsideration of Council Regulations by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

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done. In such a committee non-official members can impress views on officials and have them accepted wholly or partially. Written opinions submitted to a Government from outside can never have a similar force, and the Government also is not bound to accept them.

51. In the opinion of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March the methods adopted by the East Bengal and West Bengal Governments to ascertain the defects in the Council Regulations are both defective in that the former Government has omitted to appoint a committee and the latter to consult public associations. It is to be hoped that both Governments will supply the respective defects.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

52. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March objects to the system of voting by delegates as leading to elections opposed to the wishes of the individuals on whose behalf these delegates vote.

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March observes that in the present backward condition of agriculture and manufacture in India a protective duty is imperative for the protection of sugar manufacture in this country. The *Statesman's* plea that such a duty by raising the price of sugar would benefit a handful of cultivators and manufacturers at the expense of the immense body of consumers is not a sound one. A protective duty does indeed, in the first instance, benefit a handful of manufacturers, but by retaining the money in the country eventually benefits the entire population. It is curious that no such plea is raised in respect of the duty on Indian cotton goods imposed for the benefit of Manchester or the protective duties imposed by Japan on foreign goods. Another circumstance to be noted in this connection is that the price of molasses has gone up, which is more highly prized by the masses in India than sugar, and it is not likely that they will prefer sugar to molasses at the *Statesman's* bidding. A slight rise in the price of sugar in consequence of a protective duty will not therefore be much felt. It is hoped that Government will not be misled by the *Statesman* into neglecting the protection of an important indigenous industry like that of sugar.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

54. Noticing the intention of the Government to reduce the tax on tobacco by one-third, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 4th March advocates the revocation of the tax on kerosine oil in the interest of the poor millions to whom it is a necessity.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

55. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th March has the following:—

NAYAK,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

"Bhupen Bose's Bill." The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, whatever he may say or do, is a Hindu mainly because he has not married himself outside his caste or married his sons and daughters outside it. But the amendment proposed by him to the Civil Marriage Act is quite revolutionary in its character. The fact is he has no first-hand knowledge of the teachings of the Hindu religion, nor has he the faculty of deducing aright the true significance of such teachings. The amendment proposed by him is that a man shall not at the time of contracting a marriage, under the Civil Marriage Act, outside his caste or community, be required to declare that he is no follower of any of the recognised religions. In other words he shall remain a Hindu though contracting such a marriage. This heterodox innovation may not do much harm in Bengal which is governed by Dayabhag, but it is calculated to do immense harm in places governed by the Mitakshara law. If the amendment becomes law the eldest son of a Brahmin or a Kayastha, though marrying a European or an Armenian woman, shall still be entitled to inherit paternal property. Every Hindu is bound to protest against such a monstrous thing.

We cannot help eulogising the Maharaja of Burdwan for his protesting like a true Hindu against this proposed innovation. But we cannot admire too much the English sagacity in this connection. Sir William Jenkins rightly divined Bhupen Babu's secret wish when he declared that the object of the amendment was after all to give Brahmos the name of Hindu.

IV—NATIVE STATES.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

56. Referring to the interpellation made in Parliament by Mr. Burgoyne on the subject of cow-killing in Kashmir and Mr. Montagu's reply to it, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th March writes as follows:—

Mr. Montagu's reply has given us pleasure. But we are unable to make out what led Mr. Burgoyne to ask the question. The order against cow-killing in Kashmir has come down from the time of Maharaja Golab Singh when he was installed on the *gadi* of Kashmir after the second Sikh war. No one has so long questioned the propriety of the order. The Musalmans of Kashmir are not generally beef-eaters, and they have never been known to complain against the order. They live in amity with their Hindu fellow-countrymen. In Bengal also Hindus and Musalmans live together in friendship. The Amir, while in India, requested the Indian Musalmans to give up cow-killing. In fact, neither Hindus nor Musalmans should do anything calculated to wound the feelings of the other community. It is, however, a pity that a number of evilly disposed persons are nowadays trying to create ill-feeling between the two communities, and most probably Mr. Burgoyne acted as a spokesman of some of these persons in making the interpellation in Parliament.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRBHUM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 27th, 1911.

57. The *Birbhum Hitaiishi* [Suri] of the 27th February says:—

It is the English Government to which the Hague Tribunal has given victory in the Savarkar case. Savarkar will now have to expiate for what he has done by undergoing a punishment of transportation for life.

JAGARAN,
Feb. 16th, 1911.

58. Referring to the murder of head constable Sris Chandra Chakravarti, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 26th February says:—

The miscreants who commit such acts do not understand what terrible harm they do to the country and society. Every one should feel that sinful acts can never lead to progress.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Mar. 1st, 1911.

59. Referring to the murder of head constable Sris Chandra Chakravarti, the *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 1st February says that these idiotic assassins do not

understand what harm they are doing to the country. These criminals will receive punishment from their King and their God, but it will be difficult to remove the blemish they cast on the country. Many thoughtful people fear that these criminal deeds will block the progress of the Bengali people, for an expiation must be made for the great sins of homicide, Brahminicide and malice against officials.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

60. Anent the murder of Sris Chandra Chakravarti, of the Criminal Investigation Department, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March remarks that such secret assassins

are enemies to society and a disgrace to the country, and no righteous man can approve of their action. The incident has stunned everybody by doing away with the general impression that the country had seen the last of such anarchist outrages. It is a pity that these miscreants should still fail to realise the immense evils they are bringing on the country, in the way of repressive legislation, hostile comments and harassment of the innocent. It is to be hoped that the police will be able to bring the offender to justice.

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

61. Referring to the recent murder of the Criminal Investigation Department head constable, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March does not hope that the police alone will

be able to extirpate the anarchists. The co-operation of every loyal citizen is required for that consummation. It is the writer's belief that there will be no difficulty about the arrest of the real culprit if the Hindu community bestirs itself in the matter. He is of opinion that the men who remain behind the scenes and poison the minds of these perverse youths are even more detestable than those youths themselves. Fie to those who seek to benefit the

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country by unrighteous means! The repressive regulations are directed against these men, but these regulations tend more to curtail the liberty of law-abiding people than to repress these miscreants. What harassment, humiliation and loss has the country to suffer for the fault of these evil-doers!

62. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March is shocked at the murder of head constable Sris Chandra Chakravarti, but says that so long as the murderer is not detected it will be unfair to say that he is a Hindu or an

The Calcutta murder. "What is to be done now?"

anarchist. No doubt all the persons who have so long been arrested and punished in connection with political outrages, have proved to be Hindus. But that is no reason why such criminals as are still free should be assumed to be Hindus also. Speculations are rife as to the nature of head-constable Sris Chandra's murder. Although nothing is as yet definitely known in the matter, many people are trying to give it a political colour. We think it necessary, continues the writer, to say a few words about these speculations. Writing about all previous cases of political crime we used to hold that unwholesome education might have perverted the minds of a few persons, but that there was no reason to think that anarchism pervaded all ranks. Lord Minto and Sir Andrew Fraser also, while they were in office, used to give expression to the same sort of idea. But now sitting in the cool shade of his own country Lord Minto has said that anarchical conspiracies still exist in India, that the tendency of India will always be towards anarchism, and that it is necessary to rule the country with great circumspection under a mingled system of concession and repression. We think that these words do not square with what he said at the time of his departure from India. We never before heard him saying that the tendency of India would be towards anarchism. On the contrary, we think that at the time of leaving India he expressed the idea that anarchism had disappeared from the country. However that may be, it is sure that the time has not yet come for making such a terrible inference as Lord Minto has done from the few cases of anarchical outrage that have already occurred. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that steps must be taken to check the career of anarchism in the country; for, we cannot deny that the contagion of political crime may spread, particularly when the defect in education is not being removed. Writing of Sris Chandra's murder many Anglo-Indian newspapers are speaking of the necessity of more repressive measures. Lord Minto in his London speech and Sir Andrew Fraser in his new book have also said the same thing. Certain Anglo-Indian newspapers are even charging the people of the country with screening the assassins who, it is thought, are known to them. The *Englishman*, however, is not in favour of introducing severer measures. It says, "It would be an exaggeration to say that anarchy has once more been revived in India, and foolish to call on the Government for still stronger measures." The *Englishman* recommends greater vigilance on the part of the police and provision of large rewards for information concerning the assassins. These are wise advices. But the police is not inactive. In fact, the anarchist propaganda is carried out with great secrecy. Those who blame common people in this connection are surely ignorant of the condition of the country. And even if anybody knows anything about a murder, he withholds his knowledge from the police out of mere fear. Repressive measures are, no doubt, not altogether unreasonable under the circumstances. But while such measures punish the guilty, they at the same time do injury in other respects. As, for instance, the Press Act is injuring the cause of literature in the country. The ordinary law provides for sufficient punishment of murderers. Is it not sufficient to deal with a few political assassins, considering that the country as a whole is innocent?

Let there be severer measures, if necessary. But still surer means must be adopted for eradicating the evil. Sir Andrew has, in his book, rightly said, "The direct cause of anarchy is education in political crime received from abroad and applied in India." We think that it is absolutely necessary to give an Indian education to Indian boys, to make a change in the system of training of Hindu students. The other day His Excellency the Governor of Bombay uttered a few words of hope. He said that the Government of Bombay was

BANGAVASI.
Mar. 4th, 1911.

preparing a book for the moral training of students. Lord Minto also had spoken of moral training. But the Hindu's morals, practices, ideas and beliefs are inseparably connected with his religion; so that for him a moral training means a religious training calculated to create in him a faith in this world and the next. But the Government cannot provide for any denominational training. We are, therefore, unable to make out what sort of moral training the Government of Bombay is going to provide for. Whatever the Government may do, the Hindus themselves must now provide for the religious training of their children in order to direct them in the right path.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 6th, 1911.

63. "It would be an exaggeration to say that anarchy has once more been revived in India, and foolish to call on the Government for still stronger measures."

Remedy for anarchical tendency.

Quoting the above passage from the *Englishman* in its support, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th March refutes the views of the majority of the Anglo-Indian papers that the recent murder of a Criminal Investigation Department officer emphasises the necessity of more repression, and says that there is no ground to accuse the bulk of the people for the misdoings of a very few crack-brained youths.

The paper is of opinion that if it is desired to check the anarchical movement it is necessary to strike at its very root, viz., the faulty education that is being imparted nowadays. It is of foremost importance to change the system of education of the Hindus, which must include religious training. If the Government is unable to impart religious education in the schools and colleges, the Hindu community should make its own arrangements to bring its sons on the right path by means of religious education.

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 6th, 1911.

Repression and generosity.

64. Referring to Sir Andrew Fraser's book on India in which he has advocated repressive measures for suppressing anarchical crimes, which he however considers a foreign importation, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 6th March while supporting the above views, which are held by all sensible people, holds that the policy of repression should go hand in hand with that of justice and generosity.

NAYAK,
Mar. 7th, 1911.

65. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th March delivers itself as follows:—

"What is the solution of this problem?"

The theory of our Chowringhee contemporary that the anarchist outrages are the work of disappointed students plucked in University examination and dissatisfied with the wretched fare of the messes is too ridiculous to deserve any serious notice. If these crimes be the result of failures in examinations why should the disappointed students turn their wrath against the police instead of against the examiners, and if of wretched fare, why should they not take to thieving and pilfering to procure food more to their taste? Our Creek Row contemporary's theory is still more absurd. Who shall, asks our contemporary, after this fresh anarchist outrage, demand a repeal of the Seditious Meetings Act? By this our contemporary insinuates that it is the men who call meetings and attend them who are the authors of these outrages. Every art requires to be learnt including that of sycophancy. To expect to please Government by such absurd flattery is to form a very low estimate of its intellectual calibre.

It behoves everybody to find a means of ridding this country of these un-Hindu crimes, and every one should therefore submit his plan to public criticism.

There can be no two opinions as to this crime being a result of European education, and its being prompted by vindictive feeling. The education that encourages self-assertion instead of self-repression, that fans the flame of malice and revenge, is responsible for it. The crime is new in India. But it is prevalent enough in Europe, America, and indeed every country flooded by Western civilisation. It has made its way into Japan also. The only cure for this spiritual malady is the spread of Hinduism—orthodox Hinduism as expounded by recognised commentators and spiritual preceptors and not a reformed and renovated Hinduism. Without this there will be bomb explosions, Brahminicides, suffragette riots and trade strikes.

In our country dissatisfaction and vindictive feeling must be at the root of these outrages. It behoves far-sighted statesmen to discover the causes of this dissatisfaction and vindictive feeling. In our opinion, the Viceroy should send

for the boy who has lately been arrested in connection with the bomb outrage and having reassured him enquire into the grievance of himself and his party whereby they are led to the commission of these crimes. These boys, it is said, send anonymous threatening letters to their intended victims. Why do they not then send anonymous letters to Government representing their grievances and demands?

66. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th March says that the boy who has been arrested in connection with the recent bomb

The boy anarchist.

outrage is very mild and gentle, and has nothing ferocious in his aspect. He must be a Brahmin, for he is perfectly at ease with the sacred thread on. He has yet made no statement. A brave boy indeed!

67. Referring to the visit recently paid by the Viceroy to students' messes, the *Sri Sri Vishva-priya-o-Asanda Bangor Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March remarks that

The Viceroy and students.

it is rather fortunate that His Excellency has not come out with any preconceived notions of India and Indians. His utterances and proceedings would seem to show that he wishes to see things and acquire experience for himself by means of actual contact with the people. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will, as a result of such inspection, have been convinced of the oppressively heavy curriculum in vogue and will remedy the evil.

68. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March writes as follows:—

"A new chapter in administration." "Before leaving for India Lord Hardinge said, 'He believed a little kindness shown to these young men would repay itself a thousandfold by the spread in India of a warmer feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Empire.'"

"I am full of the hope that unrest in India will disappear under the influence of sympathy, kindness and tact."

His Excellency understood the nature of the Indians before he set his foot in their land.

When the Bengalis raised a wail of lamentation at the partition of Bengal, they were merely insulted, ridiculed and jeered at. But for the partition, and Lord Curzon's *aid* over it, there would never have been any unrest in Bengal. After the partition oppressions began to be committed on students by whipping them, rustivating them, clapping them into jail, and so on. But the more they were oppressed, the more restless they became. Next, harassing searches of innocent people's houses and imprisonment of innocent people greatly dissatisfied the public. But now that Lord Curzon, Lord Minto, Sir Andrew Fraser and Sir B. Fuller are gone, and Sir L. Hare is about to go, we hope that India will be governed on a different policy under Lord Hardinge. Bengali students are fervent patriots, but they are not assassins or dacoits. But still it was given out that they were so, and even now many people believe it. Writing about Lord Hardinge's recent visit to students' messes in Calcutta, the *Statesman* has remarked that His Excellency has understood where lie the strength and origin of Bengal anarchists. By writing this the *Statesman* has done an act of great enmity to the students. But Lord Hardinge does not surely consider the students as assassins; for if he did he would not have visited their lodgings. We expect to see a change in the ancient policy of instituting domiciliary searches and arresting students and confining them in *hajat*.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March commends the high courage

The condition of the people.

shown by His Excellency Lord Hardinge in visiting students' messes without escort after the late supposed anarchist outrage, and remarks that that His Excellency could carry out the inspection not only with safety to himself, but also to the delight and pride of the students whom he thus honoured, gives the lie to the exaggerated reports of anarchist proclivities among the maligned students. The writer commends His Excellency's example to the officials who seldom or never can know the real condition of the people by their present official tours. It is such incognito visits to the humble homes of their subjects that have made Vikramaditya, Haroun-al-Rashid and Peter the Great immortal. Such visits are calculated to

NAYAK,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

SRI SRI VISHVA-
PRIYA-O-ASANDA
BANGOR PATRIKA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

do much good. For instance, if a high railway officer were, as we have often suggested, to visit in disguise the Sealdah or Howrah Railway station and witness the hardships of third class passengers they would at once be convinced of their grievances and set about providing a remedy.

SAMAY,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

70. Referring to Lord Hardinge's visit to students' messes in Calcutta, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March says:—

Lord Hardinge's visit to students' messes.

This visit proves to us that there is a certain independence in His Excellency's mind which makes him desirous to see things for himself and not to be guided in everything by his subordinates. Moreover, it proves that he does not distrust the people of this country. Had he any distrust for Bengali students he would never have overridden the opposition of many high officials and visited their messes at a time when the hue and cry of political murders had not yet completely stopped. Such conduct on His Excellency's part bespeaks the innate independence and generosity of his mind. If in this manner he proceeds to see the condition of the Indians with his own eyes, he will be adored in the country as a god. We believe that the visit to students' messes will be productive of benefit to the student community and lead to a solution of the present educational problem.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

71. Referring to Lord Hardinge's visit to students' messes in Calcutta, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th March

Anent Lord Hardinge's visit to students' messes.

gives some pleasant anecdotes of how some of the former Governor-Generals and Viceroys used to treat students in this country. The Hindu College used to be frequently visited by them, and there was a very cordial relation existing between the college and Government House. Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of the Governor-General's Council used now and then to give lessons to the students of the college. The Governor-General used to set their annual examination papers and even to examine the answer papers himself.

Lord Auckland used to defray all the cost of the Barrackpore School where students used to read free. His Excellency also used to supply many students with books and all with paper and pen, take personal interest in their studies and amusements, and give them splendid feasts on the occasion of prize distribution. In His Excellency's Calcutta residence the students of the Hindu College used to hold recitations and performances of Shakesperian plays.

The writer has personal knowledge of Lord Lawrence's affectionate treatment of students, for once he had occasion to conduct His Excellency to Mr. Keshab Chandra Sen in a Calcutta House where the latter was present to deliver a lecture.

How even individual students used to be loved by former Governor-Generals and Viceroys is illustrated by the interest Lord Auckland took in the studies both here and in England of Dr. Bholanath Basu.

By trying to renew the old happy relations between students and the highest officials of the State Lord Hardinge has given us immense satisfaction.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

72. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 4th March praises the Viceroy for his private visit to students' messes which shows

Lord Hardinge's visit to students' messes.

that His Excellency has confidence in the people and desires to govern this country with his personal knowledge and observation not resting satisfied with the telephone reports of the officials.

The paper compares this step of the Viceroy with the traditions of the kings of the past such as Vikram and Bhoj who went about in disguise to make themselves acquainted with the true condition of the people and hopes that His Excellency's visit will be productive of good results, and that if he continues to take similar interest in other matters also, a great many administrative defects will soon be brought to an end and good feelings and confidence re-established between the officials and the people.

In the same connection dwelling on the good behaviour of the Indian students who in its opinion are, in this respect, better than students of any other part of the world and who, excepting a microscopic minority, are absolutely unconnected with the anarchical movement, the paper hopes that His Excellency would do something to reform the educational system so that to make the burden of hard labour imposed on students, which in the words

of the *Patrika* like malaria sweeps away many young lives, lighter and bearable.

73. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th March writes:—

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 6th, 1911.

Ibid.

The visit of the Viceroy to the Bengali students' messes has given rise to various hopes in the public.

Most of the Bengali students were regarded as dangerous creatures, the poison of anarchy running through their veins. By going to these so-called notorious students His Excellency has shown that he has no faith in the mischievous reports that are made regarding the students in general and that he likes to know the real state of things personally. His Excellency's visit to messes closely following on the sensation caused by the recent murder of a police officer is not only a proof of his fearlessness, but also gives hope that he will carry on the administration of this country with the help of personal knowledge and will see with his own eyes the difficulties of the people in various departments such as Railway, Telegraph, postal and others, and redress their grievances.

If these hopes are fulfilled, the paper concludes, India will consider herself very fortunate in having Lord Hardinge as her Viceroy.

74. Repeating the analogy found in other papers, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 5th March expresses joy and a hope from Lord Hardinge's recent visit to students' hostels.

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 6th, 1911.

Ibid.

The paper is happy because the visit gives the lie to the statements of certain newspapers that the hostels are the grounds of anarchism. The visit also inspires the hope that the personal acquaintance with the real state of things would result in peace and happiness for the people.

75. Who can deny, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March, that Lord Hardinge's recent visit to students' messes in Calcutta will bear golden fruit? It is a happy thing that His Excellency is desirous of having direct knowledge of the condition of students; and it is a thing to be proud of that he felt no hesitation in visiting their messes unguarded. His Excellency has gained in one hour a knowledge of the condition of Bengali students which he could never have gained by even a week's study of reports or conversation with officials. We hope that now the agitation for improving the condition of students' messes will be attended with success.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 6th, 1911.

Lord Hardinge's visit to students' messes.

76. Every educated Bengali, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March, will be glad to hear that Babu Mati Lal Ghosh, editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the patriotic zamindar Ray Jatindra Nath Chaudhuri have joined the Reception Committee of the Congress. Both were at one time indefatigable workers for the Congress. And now their reconciliation with it will surely add to its strength. There are many men of a superior order in Bengal who are for various reasons, unable to join, heart and soul, in the Congress movement. We hope that they will now be indifferent to all personal indignities and engage themselves in the service of the country.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

"A happy news" for the Congress.

77. We are glad to learn, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March, that Babu Mati Lal Ghosh and his party have joined the Congress. From this it must be inferred that the extremist party no longer entertains an antagonistic feeling against the Congress policy. The *Nayak* has been from the beginning partial to the "creed" for we think that the lesser the noise in the deliberations of the people of the country the better. For one who has to live in water it is highly impolitic to quarrel with the crocodile. The Congress is the fruit of English education and built on the English model, and in these evil days it cannot live without showing partiality to the English system of administration. This is why we are partial to the "creed." We now request Babu Surendranath Banerjee and other popular leaders to try to hold the next Calcutta session of the Congress with all parties and thus let the institution cease to be the property of a few persons. The King-Emperor will be in Calcutta at the time of the meeting of the Congress, so that this time it ought to be made fit for the metropolis and fit for the august presence of His Majesty.

NAYAK,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

The next meeting of the Congress in Calcutta.

BNARAT MITRA.
Mar. 4th, 1911.

78. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th March hopes that His Majesty the King will show the same amount of regard and affection for the loyal people of India which the latter are displaying in their earnest desire to accord a hearty reception to His Majesty.

The King's Darbar.

CHINSURA VARTAVANA.
Mar. 5th, 1911.

79. The *Chinsura Vartavana* [Chinsura] of the 5th March is grieved to learn that no non-official will be taken into the Delhi Durbar Committee. At a time when the necessity for the co-operation of Indians in the work of administration is in the mouth of every official the appointment of an entirely official committee is an impropriety. Besides this, when the Coronation in Delhi will be held in the Indian fashion, it is but meet that some of the members of the Durbar Committee should be Indians. It is not yet too late to rectify the mistake, and it is hoped that an able non-official Indian of high position will be taken into the committee from every province. From Bengal a man like Sir Chandra Madhav Ghosh, or Raja Peary Mohan Mukharji, or Raja Sir Saurindra Mohan Tagore may be nominated. The attention of Lord Hardinge and Sir John Hewett is drawn to the matter.

The Durbar Committee.

HINDU SANJIVANI.
Mar. 6th, 1911.

80. The *Hindu Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th March says that the suggestions of Mr. Stead (the editor of the *Review of Reviews*) as regards the steps which should be taken to commemorate His Majesty's visit to India such as releasing the political prisoners, suspending the slaughter of cows, etc., deserve careful consideration at the hands of the Government authorities.

Mr. Stead's suggestions.

SANJIVANI.
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

Lord Minto and Parliamentary control over the Indian administration.

81. Referring to the speech recently delivered by Lord Minto on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of the City of London, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says:—Lord Minto does not like even the small control which the Secretary of State and Parliament has over the Governor-General and his Council. But a short time ago Lord Morley said in the course of his speech, that the Government of a country which was not self-governing was likely to become irresponsible unless it was kept under the control of Parliament. In our opinion a greater control of Parliament over the administration of India is by all means desirable.

HITAVADI.
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

82. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March comments as follows on Lord Minto's Guildhall speech:—

Lord Minto's speech.

We are at a loss to make out the reason of Lord Minto's declaration that the bomb has obtained a foothold in India. Anarchism is but a new import in this country having never been known to exist here in any previous time, and there seems to be no just reason for concluding that the evil will prove permanent.

His Lordship is naturally an advocate of the system of simultaneous concession and repression of which he may be regarded as the author. The educated community of India, however, are of opinion that there was no need of the repressive measures, the existing penal enactments coupled with concessions being enough for the cure of all disorders.

A single fact will be enough to bring out clearly the difference between the character of the Irish and the Indian people. The former rejected with disdain Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's substantial concessions to their demand for Home Rule because they did not grant all that they asked for. But the Indian people, on the other hand, is blessing the Government with uplifted hand for the boon of extended representation although their final aim is nothing short of Colonial self-Government. This demonstrates the efficacy of a policy of conciliation.

Lord Minto's claim to have recognised the change in the political views of the Indians and to have stemmed evil consequences by adapting his policy to the altered situation is a valid one, and deserves ungrudging recognition. The consequences might have been disastrous if he, like Lord Curzon, had shut his eyes to the signs of the times.

In setting up a plea for leaving the administration of India to the men on the spot, on the ground of the expansion of the Legislative Councils—a state of things in virtue of which there was sure to be a growing dissonance between English and Indian views on Indian administrative questions—as well

as of the utter impossibility of conveying any accurate idea by means of words of the exact situation to a Secretary of State living thousands of miles away, His Lordship has merely echoed the demand of all Viceroys arrogating supreme authority to themselves like Lord Curzon.

Despite its expansion the Legislative Council is no Parliament, and is therefore no check upon the Government of India. It has not also the power of initiating measures. If it had the Seditious Meetings Act and the Press Act would have been repealed from the statute-book. In these circumstances the check must continue to be exercised by the Parliament in England. Such check is indeed no unmixed good, but the good of this arrangement outweighs the evil. The only circumstance under which such an arrangement is calculated to prove injurious to India is where the Government of India proposes a measure advantageous to India and disadvantageous to England, say, a heavy import duty on foreign goods. But a measure of this nature is not likely to be introduced by the Government of India. In every other circumstance, India is likely to benefit by the existing arrangement. Nor indeed would any Secretary of State be permitted by the English public to leave the Government of India to act despotically, for such a Secretary of State would soon be dismissed. But for a sympathetic Secretary of State like Lord Morley what would have been the fate of the Council reform scheme, by which Lord Minto sets so much store, may well be imagined. When a Parliament is established in India as in the Colonies the check exercised by the English Government on the Indian administration will decrease of itself. But in the present circumstances the continuance of such check is desirable.

83. Referring to the statement made by Lord Minto in his recent London speech to the effect that the bomb will stay in India, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 7th March says:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 7th, 1911.

It must be a great misfortune for India if the bomb has come to stay in it. But if Lord Hardinge, Lord Crewe and other authorities of the present day are, like Lord Minto and Lord Morley, prepared for anarchist outrages the progress of administrative reforms in the country will not suffer any serious check. There is anarchism in every European country, but that does not retard the political progress of European nations. Anarchism has become a constitutional disorder in European States, but it is not yet so in India, and we still hope that it will not take up a permanent abode in this country. The demoniac sentiments which give rise to anarchism have not been able to strike their roots deep into the Indian society. The present fluttering of the Indian mind is foreign to its nature, and is not widespread. Anarchism in Europe is the fruit of the tenet of equality preached by the European religion. In India the number of persons misled by this tenet is very few. Anarchism in India has found no place amongst the uneducated or the highly educated as it has done in Europe. Both these communities in India are loyal. It is only a few half educated persons who have taken to anarchism. All this makes us hope that anarchism will not be a permanent factor in Indian politics. The climate of India, and the nature, traditions and religion of Indians are unfavourable to the growth of anarchism. Anarchism has not given so much trouble to Indian officials as it has given to officials in Europe, and we hope that in future the trouble will not increase. It will be the duty of the Government of India to check unrest in hope of rest, to support honest people while punishing the wicked and not to be determined on making repressive measures permanent.

84. Retorting to the attack of the *Statesman* on the vernacular newspapers that most of them have made it their duty to write against the Government in order to please their readers who like to read its being reproached, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says:—

HITVARTA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

It has been very truly said that "a man sees the whole world like himself." As the *Statesman* itself is ever engaged in reviling the Indians in intolerable language in order to satisfy the taste of its Anglo-Indian readers, so it supposes that the native papers slander the Government in order to please the readers.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

85. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March writes:—

Statesman criticised.

The Anglo-Indian papers which are themselves big fools consider those who do not say yes and ditto to their views as fools. Similarly those who do not agree with the Government are not at all regarded as representatives of the people. From the Government's point of view also the elected members of the councils are popular representatives; their unanimous opposition, therefore, should be taken as the opposition of the people; and Lord Minto also meant this when he said in his recent speech in London that the importance of the representatives of the people in the Councils of India has now greatly increased. But in the opinion of the *Statesman* if they oppose any measure of the Government, the latter need not pay heed to their views for they have no right to speak on behalf of the millions of the Indian population. Well said! These Anglo-Indian papers are then the real spokesmen of the millions. It is strange that these papers do not feel ashamed in the least in uttering such nonsense.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

86. The *Hitanadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March refers to the *Statesman*

The Statesman's jubilation.

newspaper's jubilation at the anarchist murder as affording it a pretext to urge the re-enactment of the Seditious Meetings Act, and is glad that other Anglo-Indian newspapers do not share the *Statesman's* views being convinced that these outrages have not the sympathy of but are rather detested by the people at large, and that to punish the many for the fault of the few would therefore be unjust.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 2nd, 1911.

87. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March advises the Hindus to

Protection of cows.

cease to consider the question of the protection of cows as a religious matter; for this is making the Muhammadans very keen about it, and beef being a chief food of the Englishmen themselves the Government is unable to stop cow-killing which was very moderate and restricted under even Muhammadan Emperors, who did not think it proper to hurt the feelings of the Hindus. The Hindu agitation, the paper goes on, for the protection of cows is taken by the Muhammadans, though wrongly, as an attack on their religion, and consequently they now slaughter more cows than before, so much so that a hundred cows were sacrificed at the last *Batr-Id* in the mosque where only five were sacrificed on previous occasions. Do the Hindus, asks the paper, desire this horrible result of their agitation. If not, they should leave it as a religious agitation and work on the lines chalked out by Mr. Jassawala and earnestly help him in his highly commendable efforts of securing five crores of signatures to be submitted with the memorial praying for protection of cows on the ground that their slaughter has seriously hampered the prosperity of agricultural classes and enormously raised the price of milk and butter which is the cause of injurious adulterations in these articles of consumption for the majority of the population of India.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

88. The *Biher Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 4th March gives its hearty

Necessity of Hindu Sabha in Bihar.

support to the letter of a "Hindu Bihari," contributed to the *Bengalee* of the 1st instant, in which the necessity of establishing a Hindu Sabha in Bihar has been advocated calling those who say that there is no Hindu-Muslim problem in Bihar as men with their eyes closed, for excepting a few all the Muhammadans of Bihar are followers of the Muslim League. The paper is anxious to hear from the leaders of the province on the question raised by the writer in the *Bengalee*.

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

89. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March says that it has been

A committee to enquire into oppression committed upon Muslims.

receiving complaints from every part of the province regarding oppression on Muslims in connection with the *Korbani*. The Hindus would seem to have resolved upon punishing the Muslims since the last *Id* festival. The writer urges upon the Moslem League the expediency of the formation of an enquiry committee as the only remedy for what it regards as a communal humiliation.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

90. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th March quotes the views of

Hindus and Muhammadans.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan showing that he considered the Hindus and Muhammadans as forming one nation although they professed different religions, and that the Indian Nation

was not a *jihad* or religious war but was due to the English Government's denying the people the right of having any hand in the making of laws for the administration of the country.

91. In a long article under the head line given in the side-note, the *Bihar*

Bandhu and Muhammadans.

Bandhu [Bankipur] of the 4th March dwells on the relations between the Hindu and Muhammadan

communities under the Muhammadan rule during which period, though they fought each other on many occasions, they were not so much absorbed as at present in guarding their respective self-interests.

The paper describes at some length the friendly feeling and unity which prevailed between the two communities in East Bengal; gives illustrations from history of the mutual interchange of thoughts and customs between them all over India; and dwells on the mutual confidence with which the Hindu rulers appointed Muhammadans to the highest civil and military offices and *vice versa*.

The paper concludes with these words:—Ah! The whole condition is changed now. The tie of friendship between the two communities living together since seven hundred years back has now become loose. The Muhammadans have adopted a different course not only in religious and social matters, but political affairs as well which concern the good of the country. Let us see when the old tie becomes fast again!

92. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March writes as follows:—

The partition and its unconscious effect.

We used to ridicule the arguments made use of by the Hindus that the partition would alienate the populations of the two Bengals from one

another and create diversity of interest. But for the sake of truth and justice we are now bound to admit reluctantly that the evil thus predicted has begun to make itself felt among our community. We long tried to shut our eyes to this unpleasant fact, but it is too patent to admit of such self-deception. The Mussalmans of the two Bengals are unconsciously under some potent influence moving in two different directions.

The resolution of the Moslem leaders to combine the Educational Conferences of the two Bengals have come to naught.

The writer appeals to the Moslems of East Bengal, in the name of God and Islam, to remember that it was for their sake that their brethren in West Bengal supported the partition with full knowledge of the minority to which they would be reduced after the partition was effected.

93. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th March says that the Indians

Death of Sir H. Fowler.

are not sorry to hear of the death of Sir Henry Fowler who, though an important member of the

Liberal party, was no better than a Conservative so far as India was concerned, and who, by opposing the proposal for holding competitive examination for Indian Civil Service in India simultaneously with that held in England, did only harm to this country.

94. Commenting on Lord Morley's review of Mr. Chitral's book, the

Responsibility of India Government.

Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 4th March observes:—

We do not understand how the present Government is in accordance with the fundamental principles of democratic rule. John Stuart Mill says that rulers should be responsible to the ruled and that their responsibility to a third party is not only not advantageous but may even do harm to the ruled. But in the opinion of Lord Morley the Government of India is responsible to the British House of Commons, though their members be quite ignorant of Indian affairs. Even a man of ordinary intelligence cannot accept this view. The Indians are much more acquainted with and well informed as regards the problems of India than the members of the Parliament. So even if the view of Lord Morley that Indians are incompetent be right, why not utilise their services in the place of the incompetent men of England.

95. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th March says that Sir Edward Baker

A retreat on the banks of the Hooghly for the Lieutenant-Governor.

has taken a fancy to a retreat on the banks of the Hooghly. It is not unnatural that the Lieutenant-Governor should wish for such a retreat when the

Viceroy has got one at Barrackpore. But gubernatorial hobbies are often

BHARAT BANDHU,
Feb. 4th, 1911.

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 4th, 1911.

NAYAK
Mar. 4th, 1911.

death to the people. Sir Andrew Fraser's hobby of having a *ganj* after his name and removing schools and colleges to Ranchi has cost the people a good deal of money. It is, however, reassuring to learn that the Executive Council is opposed to this hobby of Sir Edward Baker's.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1911.

96. Referring to the revised rules for the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th February, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th February objects to candidates being selected for Police Sub-Inspectorships in the proportion which each community such as Hindus or Muhammadans bears to the total population of the district. The writer observes that the reconsideration of these rules is necessary and suggests that such candidates may be selected according to merit.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1911.

97. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th February does not approve of Mr. Agasti's project for water-supply in Balasore as reported in paragraph 79 of the Report on Native Papers in Bengal for the week ending the 25th February 1911, on the ground that the subscriptions he proposes to realise are not voluntary but compulsory. The writer observes that these collections may really be called *magans* rather than subscriptions.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1911.

98. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th February states that Mr. Sheikh Alimuddin, a resident of village Sukarpara in pargana Asweswar in the Cuttack district, has submitted a petition to the District Board of Cuttack against Mr. Amir Khan, the *ijaradar* of Balipara pound in that pargana, to the effect that the *ijaradar* realised from the petitioner pound rates for his four cows in excess of the prescribed rates and that the *ijaradar* did not give the cows any fodder for the three days for which they were confined in the pound, although he realised from the petitioner excessive fodder charges for these four cows for the said period. The editor hopes that proper steps will be taken by the District Board of Cuttack and that justice will be done to the person aggrieved. The editor also avails himself of this opportunity to observe that such is the case with most of the pounds in the Cuttack district, and that this is due to the slackness of the Cuttack District Board in the discharge of their duties in this respect.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1911.

99. In the course of the description of a pleasure trip to the important village of Bentkar, in the vicinity of the Cuttack town, the editor of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th February observes that the *kutchra* road which runs on the southern side of the Kathjuri river and leads to Bentkar is in a wretched condition and that the District Board or the Local Board of Cuttack do not appear to pay any attention to the condition of village roads. The editor invites the attention of the authorities concerned to such a state of things.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 11th March 1911.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 11th March 1911.

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REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN BENGAL

Work done by the Bengal Native-owned Enterprises Commission, 1st March 1911.

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LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Musaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	300
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Masumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Brojendra Nath Ghose	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	(Ditto)	Ditto.
3	"National Daily"	Ditto	Daily	(Ditto)	Ditto.
4	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha	2,000 (circulation).
5	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Ditto	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41 (Editor since 1st November 1910).	500

NOTE.—Dealt with by the Bengal Special Department since 1st June 1910.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

250. The *Amitra Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Previously there was only one undivided Police Service. Even a head-constable, by dint of merit, could rise, as some

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
25th Feb. 1911.

Police reform. actually did, to the rank of the Police Superintendent. But now the department has been divided into Provincial and Imperial Services. At the top of the latter are the District and the Assistant Police Superintendents who are all Europeans; at the top of the former—the Provincial Service—are the Deputy Superintendents who are Indians, and who must begin and end as such; and never aspire to become permanent Police Superintendents except when they are found exceptionally fit."

(b).—Working of the Courts.

251. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Babu Haladhar Pal Chowdhuri, of Hashimpur, thana Raipura, subdivision Naraingunj, instituted a civil suit in the Court of

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
1st Mar. 1911.

Civil suits. the third Munsif of Naraingunj against Sheik Ansar Ali and others for the recovery of Rs. 400, which the defendants are said to have borrowed from the plaintiff. During the pendency of the suit the trying Munsif received the following interesting letter from a Deputy Collector of Dacca:—

From

The Collector of Dacca,

To

The 3rd Munsiff of Naraingunge,

Sir,

Haladhar Pal Chowdhuri vs. Ansarali and others.

I have the honour to state that a suit No. 1830 has been instituted by Haladhar Pal Chowdhuri against Ansarali and other persons in the margin for recovering a sum of Rs. 400. The defendants in this suit are the Chairman, Secretary, and Member of the Moslem Bank at Kairapur-Begamabad in Raipura thana, and they are too poor to pay the decretal amount in one instalment. I therefore request that if any amount be decreed against them, you will kindly order that the decretal amount may not be paid in one instalment.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) KANALA KANTA DUTT,

Deputy Collector, Dacca.

The 13th February 1911.

It would be seen that the letter is an official one and purports to come from the Collector of Dacca though it is signed by a Deputy Collector as is often the case in respect of official correspondence. We are told that the Munsif has placed the letter in the file and incorporated it with the record. The defendants are described in the magisterial letter as 'Chairman, Secretary and Member of the Moslem Bank'—high sounding titles all, though with the next breath the Deputy Collector proclaims them to be 'too poor to pay the decretal amount in one instalment.' Curious as this no doubt is, the greater curiosity is that the executive head of the district should thus intercede or interpose himself on behalf of litigants, without reason or rhyme, and seek to interfere with the judicial independence of a legally constituted Court.

The same Munsif had another suit before him, instituted by Babu Dinabandhu Chackerbutty of Gournagar-Lakshmipur, for the recovery of money loaned out to Sheik Jan Mahmud and others on a mortgage. When the news of the institution of the suit reached the Joint Magistrate of Naraingunj, the latter is said to have written a similar letter to the Munsif. And what has been the result of this case? The "Sanjibani" says that the Munsif has, in spite of the magisterial recommendation, decreed the suit in full and in one instalment. Now, if this decision has maintained the claims of British justice to public respect, it has also lowered the prestige of the executive in the eyes of the public. This certainly is undesirable, looked at from whatever standpoint one will. We, therefore, pointedly invite the attention of the Eastern Bengal Government to the practice that seems to exist in the province, of the executive interesting themselves in private quarrels and going the length of making undue recommendations to law courts."

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALUR,
4th Mar. 1911.

252. The *Bengalee* writes:—"It is satisfactory that the Government have provided a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 57 lakhs for sanitation in the budget for the ensuing year. Bengal has had a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs allotted to it. This should help the Bengal Government to impart a much-needed stimulus to sanitary works in the Province."

Sanitary works.

(h)—General.

BIHAR,
3rd Mar. 1911

253. The *Beharee* writes:—"Sir Andrew Fraser assured us that instructions will be issued, 'the consistent observance of which ought to remedy the wrongful neglect of Beharee interests which has undoubtedly characterized the past.' There was, of course, some considerable improvement in regard to the amount of attention which the claims of Beharees received in connection with the public service. But matters again have been, as before, allowed to drift in Bihar. Last year, as for instance, only two Beharees were appointed to the Provincial Executive Service. Then, again, only the other day we had to draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the dismissal of Professor Kalka Sinha. Barring the Professors of Sanskrit and Persian, he was the only Beharee Professor in the whole of the territory administered by His Honour. His dismissal had a very very bad effect upon our graduates, and it will be some time before Beharee young men could be induced to join the Provincial Educational Service. We venture to say that the feeling of Beharee young men is most acute on this point, and His Honour will not fail to right this wrong and thus to lay the people of Bihar under lasting obligation."

254. The *Kayastha Messenger* writes:—"The vernacular paper that Government is going to subsidize may be published in Hindi. There is no vernacular paper in Hindi in Bihar. It is necessary that the people of Bihar should have political training, and that sound and healthy views on political matters should be imparted to them. It has been said that the object for which the subsidized paper is going to be started is to counteract the evils which a free and unlicensed press has, it is said, created in some parts of Bengal. But that is no reason why Bihar should be deprived of the benefit of a paper that will mainly disseminate sound views on measures and actions of Government, and thus inspire the confidence of the people in the administration of the country."

KAYASTHA
MESSENGER,
7th Feb. 1911.

INDIAN NATION,
27th Feb. 1911.

255. In connection with the murder of Srish Chandra Chakravarti, the *Indian Nation* writes:—"It is to be hoped that the Government will direct some compensation be made to the mother of the deceased who was assassinated whilst working as a police man."

The Sikdar Bagan murder.

256. Alluding to the attempt on the life of Mr. Cowley, Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department, near Writer's Buildings, Calcutta, the *Bengalee* writes:—
Bomb outrage.

"The feeling of the Indian community is one of deep indignation at the latest bomb outrage which was reported in these columns yesterday. What could be the object of these misguided fanatics—to ply their trade at this psychological moment? Could it be that they want to create deep distrust and suspicion in the mind of the Viceroy, so as to prevent the pursuit of a policy of conciliation which Lord Hardinge has proclaimed is to be the watch-word of his administration? These revolutionaries, or those who are inspiring them, must know that the adoption of such a policy would largely contribute to the allaying of the present excitement and the restoration of contentment and satisfaction. This is exactly what they do not want—for then their occupation would be gone and an atmosphere would be created which would undo the revolutionary and all his work. We trust that under these circumstances the authorities will not lose their balance of mind, but will grasp the true inwardness of the situation and render revolutionary proceedings impossible by restoring the country to its normal condition, through the operation of the ordinary law of the land."

257. Alluding to the visit paid by Lord Hardinge to the Indian students' hostels, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"It may be assumed that Lord Hardinge may have seen enough to judge of the deplorable condition of the hostels for Indian students, which call for decided improvement in the interest of education. We trust the necessary reform in this direction may not be long delayed now that the Lord of India has seen everything with his own eyes."

258. The *Bengalee* writes:—"The visit of His Excellency to the students' messes will produce an admirable effect upon the public mind. . . . We can only hope that His Excellency will extend the scope of his activities in this direction to spheres other than those which concern students, and that his example will be followed by subordinate officials. . . . Now that Lord Hardinge has seen things with his own eyes, we trust that suitable messes will be provided by the Government for the benefit of the student community in Calcutta. Owing to the want of funds the Government grant this year was restricted. But with an improved financial position we trust the Government will deal with this question with the liberality which it deserves."

259. The *Indian Empire* writes:—"India is now within 15 days' journey from England, so that even if it ever became necessary either for internal disturbances or foreign invasion, any number of re-inforcements may be easily brought out and concentrated. This facility in communication has verily removed the last shreds of doubt as to the advisability of curtailing the military establishment."

260. In regard to the treatment received by Indians at the hands of the white population in South Africa, the *Bengalee* writes:—"We can only hope that in view of the declaration of the Minister of the Interior that the Union Government is not prepared to allow itself in any way to be influenced by the decision of our Government, the latter will have no hesitation in putting into use the power it obtained some time ago and effectively stopping indentured emigration to Natal."

261. The *Bengalee* reports the following resolutions passed at a public meeting in Madras:—" (1) This meeting desires to place on record its feeling of gratitude to the Government of India for prohibiting indentured emigration to Natal from 1st July; (2) this meeting views with grave concern the news that planters in South Africa have sent by steamship *Umfulli* 90 of their sirdars to recruit emigrants in large numbers and is of opinion that active measures should be taken at once to prevent planters and their agents defeating the object of the Government of India prohibiting indentured emigration to Natal; (3) this meeting, therefore, prays that the Government of India and the Local Governments may be pleased to take early steps to

BENGALIAN,
24th Mar. 1911.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st Mar. 1911.

BENGALIAN,
28th Feb. 1911.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
28th Feb. 1911.

BENGALIAN,
2nd Mar. 1911.

BENGALIAN,
4th Mar. 1911.

have possible emigrants fully acquainted with the recent notification of the Government of India, and the reasons which led to the adoption of their step, and it also urges that the Government of India and the various Local Governments should warn emigrants of the risks they are likely to run by emigrating to South Africa; (4) that this meeting earnestly appeals to all leading associations and citizens throughout the presidency, to take all possible steps for the purpose of acquainting people from whom indentured coolies are generally recruited, with the recent notification of the Government of India prohibiting indentured emigration to Natal from 1st July, and also bring to their knowledge the suffering which Indians are made to undergo in South Africa, the indignity to which they are subjected and the ill-treatment which indentured coolies undergo at the hands of their employers in various ways; (5) this meeting is further of opinion that some of the recruiting agents who enlist ignorant coolies under false pretences ought to be prosecuted as a warning to others."

"These resolutions" says the journal "have the unanimous sentiment of the whole country behind them."

TELEGRAPH,
25th Feb. 1911.

262. Commenting on the unpopularity which Lord Gladstone has incurred in South Africa by granting reprieves to

Grievances of the people of South Africa.

natives condemned to death, the *Telegraph* writes:—

"Perhaps this attitude on the part of the white population of the South African Union will not excite any surprise in India, where their persistent oppression of fellow subjects has been a theme of constant complaint."

REHARER,
3rd Mar. 1911.

263. The following is a letter contributed to the *Behar*:—Sir,—Following the publication of the letter "official vagaries in Deoghar," in your issue of the 10th instant, the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division happened to come to Deoghar on customary inspection, and it is said that he had his attention drawn to the letter. An examination of some of the minor and less serious records, revealed the irregular and unlawful proceedings of the Subdivisional Officer Mr. Donald Sunder, and elicited strong remarks. The Commissioner expressed his strong dissatisfaction, and, although his note is not yet received, it is apprehended that some of the clerical staff might get into trouble for the fault of the Subdivisional Officer.

"As is well known the masterful spirit of the Subdivisional Officer can bear no remarks and exasperated as he, all his wrath has been directed to wreak vengeance, as it were, on poor litigants and lawyers. Although section 340, Criminal Procedure Code, which is in force here, allows every accused person to be defended by pleader, Mr. Sunder never allowed any one to be represented by lawyer before him, but occasionally in complicated cases the Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector allowed them to be so represented. But since the Commissioner left Deoghar, Mr. Sunder has declared that the former has strictly prohibited the aid of lawyers, and so all the four courts are closed against lawyers. Whether the pleaders in Sonthal Parganas have or have not any status as such, it is regrettable why should accused persons be deprived of the right granted by law, the point at issue being the right of the accused and not that of pleaders. The public, therefore, refuse to believe that the wise Commissioner should go to prohibit the aid of pleaders *in toto*. The Deoghar public, therefore, fervently pray to the Commissioner to save them from a critical juncture by an authoritative pronouncement as to the right of accused persons to be defended by pleaders.

"We mean to stop to-day but cannot resist the temptation of referring to Mr. Sunder's respect for higher authorities. The Sir Stuart Harold circular inculcates all gazetted officers to cultivate a becoming treatment in their dealings with Indian gentleman of position and as a compliment to the circular, Mr. Sunder insulted His Holiness the High Priest of Baidynath whom he invited to his bungalow and further ordered his chaprasis to 'drive him out of the bungalow compound' for the simple reason that the High Priest regretted his inability to do a certain thing against the custom of the temple, though Mr. Sunder willed it.

"Mr. Sunder's court is still sitting as late as 10 o'clock at night and the whole subdivision is suffering under a grievance. It is high time that the higher authorities should have their attention drawn to it.

(Sd.) TRUTH."

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BENGALUR,
2nd Mar. 1911.

264. Referring to Government's reply to the question asked in Council regarding the pay of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police, the *Bihari* writes:—"The principal reason stated for a higher rate of pay to the Assistant Superintendents of Police is hardly justifiable, and the public will ever regard the differences shown in the prospects of those two classes of public servants as an arbitrary decision of the Government arrived at without the least regard for due economy in the debit side of our Provincial Budget."

III.—LEGISLATION.

265. With reference to the Civil Marriage Amendment Bill which the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu is about to introduce in the Supreme Legislative Council, the *Hindu Patriot* writes:—"As far as we have seen, we don't think that the exact sentiments of the Brahmo community have been embodied in the changes that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu wants to introduce, evidently with a laudable view to introduce intermarriage. We think it would be advisable to invite the opinion of the Brahmo community, for whose benefit the Law in question principally exists."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st Mar. 1911.

266. The *Bengalee* writes:—"We desire to record our emphatic support to the principle of the Bill which the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council on Wednesday last. . . . 'The essence of the Hon'ble mover's speech,' said Mr. Jenkins, 'was to make some provision by which the Brahmos should be able to call themselves Hindus.' This is precisely the reverse of the truth. The essence of the speech was to make some provision by which Hindus should be able to marry according to their convictions and their choice, without it being necessary for them to declare that they are not Hindus."

BENGALUR,
3rd Mar. 1911.

267. In drawing attention to the control exercised by the Government over religious and charitable institutions in Baroda, the *Bengalee* writes as follows regarding British India:—"The principle of religious neutrality must be preserved; but there are limitations to which even this principle is subject. Rather, the British Government must eschew the narrow interpretation which regards scandalous maladministration of Hindu and Muhammadan religious and charitable endowments as alone consistent with that principle and the provision of suitable means, not for Government control, but non-official supervision, inconsistent therewith. No one will have the hardihood to advocate that these endowments should be brought under the purview of the Home or the Finance Department of the Government of India. Many things are possible in Baroda which may not be possible in British India, but surely there are ample means available whereby the managers of religious and charitable endowments can be made to feel that they owe some responsibility to the public and to enable that public to enforce responsibility on the part of managers in some expeditious, efficacious manner."

BENGALUR,
1st Mar. 1911.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

268. Alluding to Mr. W. 'T. Stead's proposals in his "Review of Reviews" suggesting the suspension of the so-called repressive measures and the release of all political prisoners, as a concession to the people of India on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to this country, the *Bengalee* writes:—"It is gratifying to have it on the authority of the *Englishman* that 'there is no doubt that wisely inspired boons will be granted to his Indian subjects' during the visit of the King. Most thoughtful and patriotic Indians and perhaps not a few cultured Englishmen will agree that among these wisely inspired boons are those mentioned by Mr. Stead. And there will be just as little difference of opinion among thoughtful men that these boons should include the removal of well-known local grivances which are keenly felt by large populations."

BENGALUR,
26th Feb. 1911.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
4th Feb. 1911.

269. In connection with the public meeting to protest against the Partition of Bengal which was to have been held at the Town Hall but has now been postponed *sine die*, the *Indian Empire* writes:—"No sort of explanation has been made public as to the reason underlying this decision. We do not know to what are we to put down the postponement. Are we to suppose that at the eleventh hour the Government declined to allow the promoters to hold the proposed meeting? Or, is it possible, that it has been postponed through differences and disagreements in the camp?"

H. C. CUNNINGHAM,

Spl. Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 11th March 1911.

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